

DAILY REVIEW OF THE ARABIC PRESS



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MONDAY Evening August 9th, 1948.
TUESDAY Morning August 10th, 1948.

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"Moscow should understand that
the Arab East will recognize only
Arab influence".

Under the above heading, Edgard Gallad, proprietor of Al Zaman writes in his paper: "Judging by some recently published documents, Stalin has drawn up a plan which aims at replacing British influence in the Middle East by Russian influence. This plan includes the establishment of legations and special offices, and the appointment of a number of orientals in important posts in order to influence big personalities, political parties, and newspapers.

"The officials of the Russian political bureau are planning to control the countries of the Middle East and have thrown their nets on Cairo, Damascus, Beirut, and Baghdad in order to bring them under Moscow's influence. We have actually witnessed part of this plan being carried out. Communism has appeared in some parts of the Middle East and Russian agents became very active. But although Stalin's orders were carried out faithfully by his men, they hardly had any effect. It is true that some communist movements and disturbances have appeared here and there, and that some newspapers have been induced to publish communist propaganda, but all this had no effect. Moscow's efforts and money were wasted because Stalin and his assistants do not understand Arab mentality and seem to imagine that the Arabs freed themselves from British influence to throw themselves into Russia's arms. They do not understand that the Arabs are determined to decide their own future, and will not allow any country, no matter how powerful it is, to touch their independence.

"We wish to repeat again that the Arab East absolutely refuses to come under any influence except that of its own sons. We emphasize this point so that the European and American diplomats may not make a mistake in drawing up their policy towards the Arab countries where the lights of civilization shone many centuries ago. The Russians and other foreigners must realise that the time for political manoeuvres and intrigues is over and done with. Egypt and Syria did not struggle and make big sacrifices in order to become Russian satellites in the end".

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Manifesto by the Moslem Brotherhood
Society.

Al Ikhwan Al Muslimoun, official organ of the Moslem Brotherhood Society, publishes the text of a manifesto issued by the society on August 8th, 1948. The manifesto is divided into three parts, one dealing with Palestine, another with Egyptian political questions, and another with Islamic questions in general. The manifesto says:

The Palestinian question.

- 1 - Condemnation of the attitude of the governments which recognized the so-called state of Israel, especially America and Russia. Also condemnation of Britain's double-faced policy which fools no body. Also condemnation of the tyrannical attitude of the Security Council and its unjust and biased resolutions which were motivated by imperialistic ambitions and a desire to save the aggressive Zionist gangs from annihilation by the victorious Arab armies.
- 2 - The Arab countries should withdraw from the international organisations and adopt a new foreign policy. They should also denounce treaties which bind them to the imperialistic foreign countries and encourage the formation of a union among the Islamic nations. An Islamic conference should be held to combat Zionism.
- 3 - Palestine is declared to be an Arab State. She should be helped to preserve her Arabism and to be purified from Zionism. The Islamic governments should be asked officially to do their bit in this direction. A delegation should tour the Islamic countries to try to persuade their governments to take action to save Palestine. The Society's executive will meet to discuss the formation of such delegation.
- 4 - The Arab people should be prepared to face the new situation. Arm factories should be built immediately. Military training and compulsory military service should be introduced. National economy should be organised on the basis of self support while the Arab countries should become one economic unity.
- 5 - Jerusalem must be saved at once from the dangerous conspiracies that are being hatched at present.
- 6 - More attention should be paid to the Arab refugee problem which should be solved on the basis of their return to their homes. They should at least return temporarily to those parts of Palestine which are occupied by the Arab armies.

The national question.

- 1 - Condemnation of British policy in the Sudan. Any laws issued by the Governor-General of the Sudan are null and void. The Egyptian government must reach an agreement with the Sudanese (the manifesto does not say what kind of agreement it advocates), who should be helped in their struggle against British domination.
- 2 - The Egyptian government should ask the British very firmly to evacuate the Suez Canal Zone.

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Islamic questions.

- 1 - The Moslem Brothers protest against the report submitted by the Libyan Commission and urge the Egyptian government to spare no effort to prevent Libya, Eritrea, and Mossawa from being occupied by the foreigners.
- 2 - Condemnation of the attitude adopted by the government of India towards Hyderabad and Kashmir. The Arab and Islamic governments should take practical and official steps to persuade the government of India to change its hostile policy.
- 3 - Condemnation of France's imperialistic attitude towards the Maghreb. The Arab League is urged to intervene in order to help the Maghreb secure its independence.

The Palestinian question as
reviewed by the Arabic press. Britain
assailed for offering LE 100,000 in aid
of Arab refugees.

Under the headline: "100,000 sterling", Rose El Yussuf the pro-government weekly, writes: "The British admitted their mistake and publicly apologized for the hostile attitude they adopted recently against the Arabs. They also intimated their readiness to pay LE 100,000 as price for their mistake. This sum was to be paid in the form of contribution for the Arab refugees. Yes sir! £ 100,000 as the price for Palestine which has nearly been lost to the Arabs. £ 100,000 as the price for British treachery and for letting the Arabs down. £ 100,000 as the price for British pressure on the Arabs to make them accept the truce. £ 100,000 as the price for giving Haifa to the Jews, for arming the Jews, and for the disgusting show put up by Glubb Pasha at Lydda and Ramallah. £ 100,000 as the price for British occupation of Iraq, Transjordan, and the Suez Canal Zone, and for snatching the Sudan away from its rightful owners.

"The British wish us to forget all this and forgive them their other crimes for the sake of £ 100,000. They seem surprised that we do not welcome the gift and thank them for their goodness. They are either stupid or think that we are stupid. Do they really expect us to forgive all in exchange for Britain's defence of the Arab refugees? There is only one way for Britain to regain Arab friendship. She must withdraw from the Arab countries and give the Arabs the arms to fight the Jews. Britain may say that this is impossible. We say that it is also impossible for us to extend our hand to her to give her a chance to bite it again".----

Is Jamal Al Hussein in favour
of a Federal Union?

Al Ikhwan Al Muslimoun says that the London Times has quoted Jamal Al Hussein, Vice Chairman of the Palestine Arab Higher Committee and brother of the Palestinian Mufti, as saying that he is in favour of a federal union being established in Palestine on the condition that Jewish immigration is controlled. Al Ikhwan says that it does not believe that Al Hussein made such a statement, seeing that he

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was strongly in favour of the Arab plan at the London Conference. The Arab plan in question aimed at making Palestine an Arab state in which the Jews may reside as a minority.

"The Arab refugee problem.
A suggestion to the foreign representatives and newspaper correspondents".

Under the above heading Al Ahram publishes an editorial in which it says that Arab refugees are two categories. One category comprises refugees who live at present in Arab countries. They are said to number 120,000 in Transjordan, 60,000 in Syria, 50,000 in Lebanon, and 12,000 in Egypt. The other category comprises the Arabs who fled from the Jewish controlled parts of Palestine to the Arab controlled parts. Most of the refugees live under tents or in the open. They have little water, food, or clothes. Forty nine cases of typhoid are reported at Ramallah. Bubonic plague and Cholera may also spread among the refugees. The Arab governments, the Red Cross, and the Red Crescent should feed and give proper shelter to the refugees. The Arab governments made its acceptance of the truce conditional on the return of these refugees to their homes. They should insist on this condition. Bernadotte should not agree to Jewish immigration to Palestine unless the Arab refugees are allowed to return to their homes unmolested. "The Arabs do not possess at present sufficient means to awaken world conscience", concludes Al Ahram. "The foreign diplomatic representatives in the Arab countries and the foreign newspaper correspondents should therefore report the truth to their governments and readers".

President Truman criticised.

Under the headline: "Thanks to the Security Council", Al Kutla writes: "President Truman kept appealing to human conscience to support the entry of 100,000 Jewish refugees into Palestine. Truman's humanitarian impulses and his love for human beings especially for the meek made him lose his sleep, poor man. When the American President failed, however, to gain the support of the world especially his No.1 ally, Britain, he supported the establishment of the so called state of Israel and gave his blessing to Jewish aggression which led to the massacre of Arab men, women, and children, and to 300,000 Palestinian Arabs leaving their homes and seeking refuge somewhere else. Truman's kindness suddenly melted into thin air when the Arabs were driven out of their homes by the Jews. Where is that wonderful kindness of big-hearted Truman? Why does he not yell now as he used to yell when he wanted 100,000 Jews to enter Palestine?"-----

The text of Jewish invitation
to the Arabs for direct negotiations.

Al Assas, the official mouthpiece of the present Egyptian Prime Minister, publishes the text of the note sent by Mr Shortcock to Count Bernadotte in which he suggested direct Jewish-Arab negotiations. The text reads as follows:

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"With reference to our verbal discussions at our meeting of August 5th, I request you in the name of the provisional government of Israel to be good enough to inform the governments of the Arab countries which are at war with us at present that we propose a meeting between their representatives and ours for the purpose of conducting negotiations to effect peace between us. The government of Israel requests that the replies of the Arab countries to this proposal may be communicated to it as early as possible".

Will Egypt replace Syria at
the Security Council?

Al Assas also reports that discussions "of vital importance" are taking place at present with a view to securing the election of Egypt as member of the Security Council in the place of Syria whose membership of the Council ends this year.

An international conspiracy against
the Egyptian Olympic team?

Rose El Yussuf publishes an article written by its alleged London correspondent in which it is seriously suggested that there is an international conspiracy to prevent Egypt from winning any laurels at the Olympiad. The writer says that the person who refereed the soccer game between Argentine and Egypt was biased in favour of Argentine and that he was acting under orders from certain quarters. The Egyptians are certain that there is an international conspiracy to make Egypt lose at the Olympic Sports Competitions, concludes the writer.

No more Egyptian missions to
the U.S.A.

Al Ikhwan Al Muslimoun reports that the Ministry of Finance has asked the other Egyptian ministries to stop sending missions to the U.S.A. for any purpose whatsoever, because Egypt is running short of hard currency.

Al Nida' says Britain asked Egypt
to be ready for war.

Al Nida', a Wafdist weekly, alleges that Mr Devin asked Egyptian Ambassador Amr Pasha to tell his government that there was a serious possibility that another world war might break out in the near future and that Egypt should be ready for war when it came.
